the DGS&D. The Report of the Committee has not been received.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Benefits of Anti-dumping code

707. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the benefits that India expect to get from the new anti-dumping code of the Uruguay Round; and

(b) the items for which India will have to phase out export subsidies and its impact on India's overall trading operations?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The rules in the area of anit-dumping have been improved. The criterion for initiation of an investigation has been made more stringent requiring at least 50% of the domestic industry to be consulted and at least 25% of the domestic industry should support the application. Further a minimum margin of dumping has been prescribed below which no anti-dumping investigation shall lie. A minimum level of imports has also been prescribed below which no anti dumping investigation shall lie. There is also a provision for termination of anti dumping duties 5 years after their imposition unless determined otherwise. The Strengthened rules will tend to check the tendency of using Anti dumping investigations as a protectionist device.

(b) Countries like India with a per capita income of less than US $ 1000 annually have been exempted from the obligation to phase out export subsidies in general on industrial products. However, even these countries have to phase out over a period of 8 years, export subsidies on products in which they have attained a share of 3.5% of world trade of that product for two consequetive years. At present Diamond exports from India exceed the threshold level of 3.5%. It is not possible to assess at this point of time the impact of the phase out which has to be effected after 8 years, on India's trading operations.

Steps to Improve and Enlarge Farm Exports

708. SHRI S.K.T . RAMACHAND-RAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that have been taken to improve and enlarge the exports of farm products;

(b) the foreign countries where there is a potential market for farm produces from India;

(c) the commodities from agriculture sector that were exported in the recent years;

(d) the volume of export of these commodities in the years 1991, 1992 and 1993; and

(e) the trend of export of these commodities in the year 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIIVL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c) The major items of exports from India of farm produce are spices, deoilcd cakes, tabacco, cashew, rice, wheat, fruits and vegetables, etc. The major destinations being countries in West Asia, South East Asia. USA and Europe.

Government attaches special importance to the growth of export in the agriculture sector. Government plans to encourage export of superfine varieties of rice, durum wheat, fresh fruits and vegetables, processed foods, cashew kernels spices, oilcakes, meat and meat products etc. in a big way. While maximising foreign exchange from the agriculture sector, the strategy of the Government is to allow the export of items of mass consumption in such a

manner that it does not compromise with our food security. Hie introduction of a unified exchange rate, liberalisations made in EXIM Policy 1992-97, lowering of import duties on certain inputs and materials required by the agricultural sector, extension of the benefits available to units under the scheme of Export Oriented Units (EOUs) / Export Processing Zones (EPZs), and .allowing the exporters of agricultural commodities to sell upto 50% of their produce in the domestic tariff area are all steps intended to improve and enlarge exports of farm products.

(d) and (e) The details the exports of various agricultural commodities since 1990-91 are given below:—

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Commodity	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 (April-Nov)
1.	Rice	461.57	754.98	971.93	775.63
2.	Wheat	31.13	121.47	10.18	0.18
3.	Other Cereals	2.77	6.74	10.14	46.03
4.	Tabacco	263.39	377.29	483.06	339.13
5.	Spices	233.94	370.40	368.82	367.18
6.	Cashew Kernels	441.40	671.51	764.85	675.58
7.	Sesame & Niger Seeds	91.34	101.19	116.20	32.12
8.	Groundnut	56.06	7.40	7.95	84.32
9.	Oil Meals & Gua»-gum Meals	608.50	101.1.94	1642.15	I.145.X7
10.	Shellac	17.55	25.70	40.69	47.07
11.	Sugar & Molasses	37.57	157.25	325.09	170.90
12.	Fruits, Vegetables processed food, etc.	573.66	785.06	867.70	667.54

Source: DGCI&S. Calcutta)

Import of Coal

709. SHRI S.K.T. RAMACHAN-DRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the varieties of coal which are imported at present;

(b) the approximate cost, quantity and source of imports in 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(c) how much foreign exchange Government have to pay for the import of coal; and

(d) what measures Government have taken for import substitution in the use of coal in India?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of House (see below).

(b) Important measures being taken by Deptt. of Coal to augment indigenous availability of coking coal and thereby reduce imports are given below:

(i) Increase in raw coking coal availability by reorganising existing mines and development of new mines. (ii) Increasing raw coal feed to washeries by supplying low volatile medium coking coals of suitable quantity, (iii) Early commissioning of two new washeries under construction at Madhuband and Kedla for increasing the existing washing capacity, (iv) Modification of the existing coking coal washeries by implementation of recommendations of the Altekar Committee to improve the capacity utilisation as well as the quality of washed coking coal. (v) Coking coal mines in Meghalaya and Assam are being identified to make available increased quantities of low ash coking coal.